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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION
EPA CONTRACT 68-01-7367

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



243433

Mr. Duane Heaton
Deputy Project Officer
Emergency Support Section, 5 HS-11
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

October 13, 1989

TAT-05-G2-01415

Re: Interstate Pollution Control, Rockford, Illinois
TDD#5-8908-26

Dear Mr. Heaton:

On August 23, 1989, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) tasked the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) to review the Interstate Pollution Control (IPC) National Priorities List (NPL) site for a possible removal action. After review of available files and interviews with appropriate U.S. EPA and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) officials, the TAT conducted a site investigation on October 11, 1989. This letter report summarizes the TAT activities.

The IPC site, located in Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois (Figure 1) is a four acre inactive waste storage facility which accepted solvents, paint sludges, cyanide wastes, and waste oils and operated from 1974 to 1982. The site is bordered to the east by Seminary Road, to the north by the Gunit Company Cooling Water Pond, and a residential area, to the south by Quaker Avenue and Peoples Landfill, and to the west by the Quaker Oats Company (Figure 2). The site topography is predominately flat with a small mound on the east side of IPC which is a capped lagoon.

The upper bedrock formations consist mainly of dolomites. Sandstone underlies all of Winnebago County which is used as the principal aquifer throughout northern Illinois. Surface and ground water from the IPC site flow southwest towards the Rock River. All businesses located downgradient are connected to a municipal water supply.

Roy F. Weston, Inc.

SPILL PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION

In Association with ICF Technology Inc., C.C. Johnson & Malhotra, P.C., Resource Applications, Inc.,
Geo/Resource Consultants, Inc., and Environmental Toxicology International, Inc.

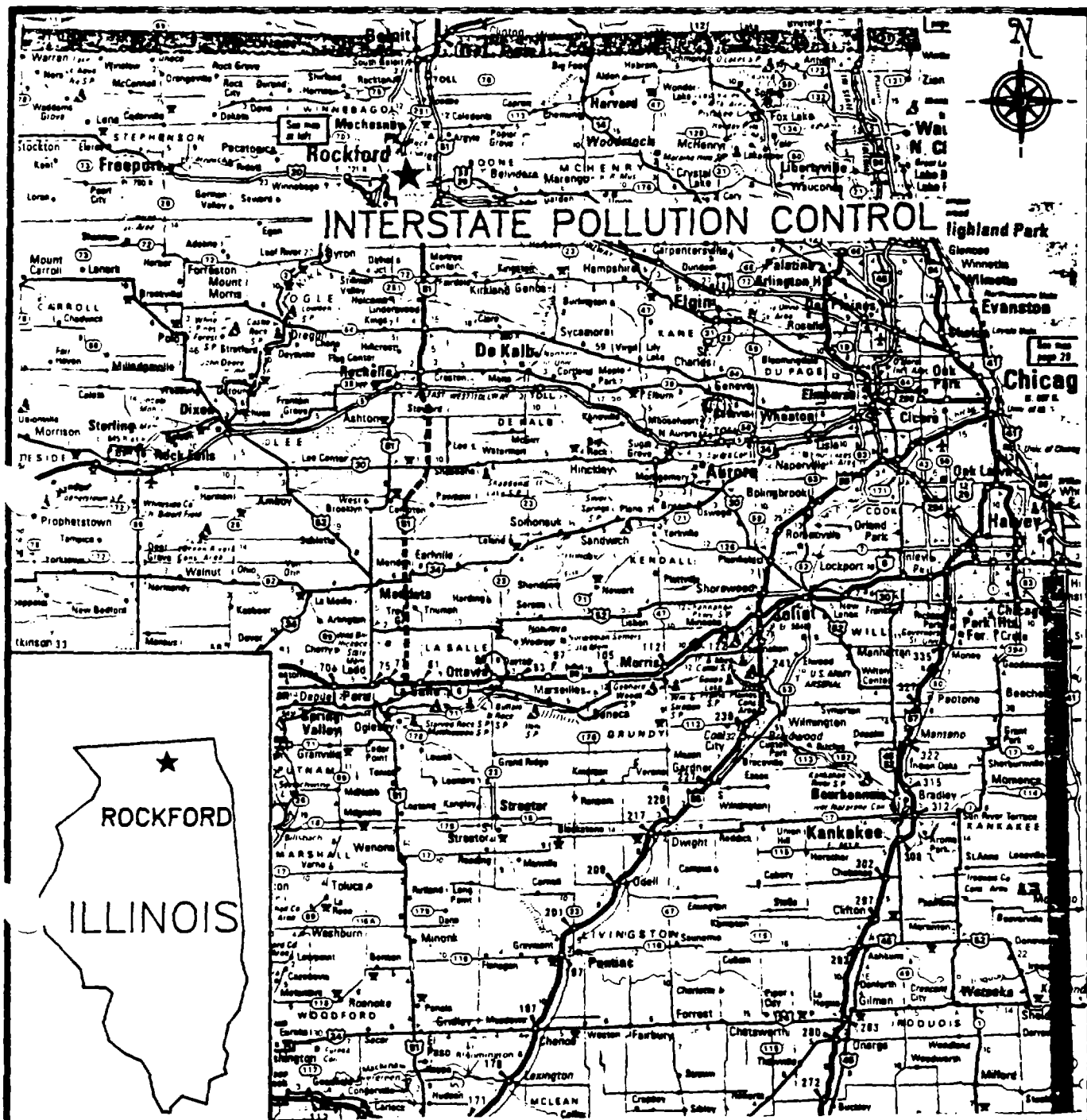


FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

1 INCH=20 MILES

WESTON
MANAGERS DESIGNERS/CONSULTANTS

DRAWN BY M.S.P.	DATE 10-10-89	PCS # 2389
APPROVED BY R.MEHL	DATE 10-10-89	TDD # 5-8908-26

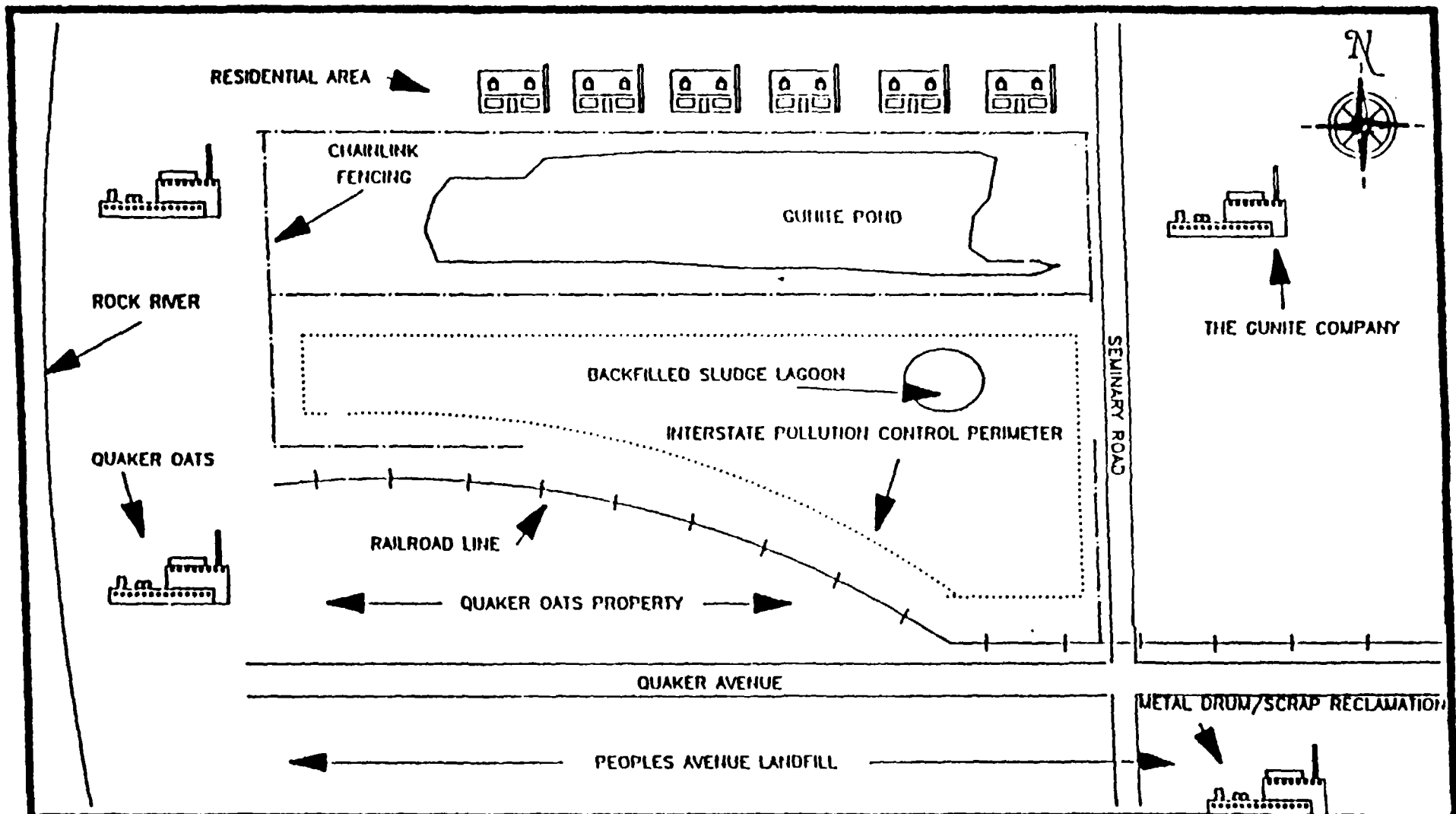


FIGURE 2
SITE MAP
INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
NOT TO SCALE

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Mr. Duane Heaton

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October 13, 1989

In April 1985, the U.S. EPA Field Investigation Team (FIT) conducted ground water sampling action at IPC. The results indicated ground water contamination with nine volatile organic compounds: vinyl chloride, chloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethene, and chloroform. Cyanide and heavy metals were also detected in the ground water.

In July 1988, the TAT conducted a soil sampling action at the IPC site (TDD#5-8807-12). The results indicated the presence of cadmium, copper, lead, selenium, zinc and cyanide above background levels. The organic compounds bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and di-n-butyl phthalate were also detected above background levels.

In September 1988, the metal and cyanide data was reviewed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The ATSDR reported that the site posed no immediate threat to human health or the environment and recommended no action.

On October 11, 1989, TAT members Maureen O'Mara and Mike Piro performed a perimeter site investigation. Access to the site was unrestricted. The driveway gate that leads to Seminary Road was observed open, and the fence on the south side of the site is not intact. Residential garbage was observed around the site. Stained surface soil was observed near the 100,000 gallon storage tank. The storage tank reportedly had been pumped out in 1979. Drums were observed inside the building on site.

Based on TAT observations at the IPC site, the conditions outlined in Section 300.65(b)(2) of the National Contingency Plan that may be considered in determining the appropriateness of removal action are:

- o Actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances or pollutants by nearby populations, animals, or food chain.
- o Hazardous substances or pollutants in drums, barrels or tanks that may pose a threat of release.

WESTON • SPER

Mr. Duane Heaton

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October 13, 1989

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please feel free to contact us.

Very truly yours,

ROY F. WESTON, INC.



Mike Piro
Environmental Scientist



William R. Doyle
Technical Assistance Team
Leader, Region V

MP:dn
Attachment
cc: B. Bowden